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(only 30,000 *pesos* yearly of Philippine products being sent to Acapulco about 1720), the question of the *situado*, or subsidy from Mexico, etc. Still we do not get exact details on the system of government book-keeping as between Mexico and the Philippines. We do learn that the net payments in cash from the Mexican treasury to the Philippine treasury ranged from 73,000 to 93,000 *pesos* annually during the years 1723-1731.

The appendix on "Education in the Philippines", occupying most of volumes XLV. and XLVI., forms, together with documents previously published in this same series, and with its very carefully prepared bibliographical data and annotations, by far the best treatment of that subject available in any work. In fact, there is no other comprehensive treatment of this subject to compare with it. It is a most praiseworthy piece of editorial work.

JAMES A. LEROY.

MINOR NOTICES

Mr. Garret Chatfield Pier has issued the first part (University of Chicago Press, 1906, pp. 23, 21 plates) of a catalogue of his collection of Egyptian antiquities. The catalogue will extend through several volumes. The antiquities catalogued in this part have been acquired by the author since 1897. They consist chiefly of domestic implements and ornaments, and notably of seals, the development of which, in their various forms and materials, is here traced and illustrated. In the plates the most remarkable pieces of glazeware are colored, and the attempt is made to reproduce the softened tones of their present condition. The stone implements figured in the catalogue are representative specimens from a large collection, the majority of which are Fayum surface finds. A specimen of every common Fayum type, and a few of the more unusual forms, are given. The provenance of some of the antiquities is unknown, and in the case of many others, information on this point is confined to the statements of dealers and Arabs.

The Roman System of Provincial Administration to the Accession of Constantine the Great. By W. T. Arnold, M.A. New edition, revised from the author's notes by E. S. Shuckburgh, Litt.D. (Oxford, B. H. Blackwell, 1906, pp. xviii, 288.) The merits of this work are too well known to need mention here. No one has described in so concise, attractive and trustworthy a fashion as Arnold has done the functions of the general and local governments in the provinces, the strong and the weak points of Roman rule, the development of imperial policy, and the influence of expansion upon domestic politics. It remains for us here merely to note the changes which have been made in the book for the new edition, and to consider whether it reflects our present knowledge of the subject. So far as the body of the text is concerned it is essen-

tially a reprint of the first edition. A few foot-notes have been added, and some of the old ones enlarged, but even in this matter the policy of the editor has been very conservative, as one can see by reading page 101, note 1, or page 150, note 5. It was a great loss to scholars that Arnold did not live to revise his work in the way in which he probably would have wished to revise it. He could have given us a more adequate treatment of the provincial budget, of the administration of justice, of the army in the provinces, of the imperial cult, and of the importance of the concilia. More to be regretted still is the editor's failure to study the great system of Roman military roads, and to make such a résumé of the work of the Limes commissions in Germany and Austria as Kornemann has lately drawn up (*cf. Klio*, VII. [1907], pp. 73-121) in his article on *Die neueste Limesforschung im Lichte d. römisch-kaiserlichen Grenzpolitik*. The work in the main is thoroughly trustworthy, but the chapter on taxation needs careful revision. The *patrimonium Caesaris* and the *res privata principis* (pp. 208-209; p. 208, n. 1) should not be identified. The senate probably did not lose its control of the *aerarium Saturni* until well into the imperial period (p. 215). Egypt did not belong to the emperor's *patrimonium* (p. 128). In the opinion of the reviewer the uprisings in different parts of the Empire in the third century A. D., and the establishment here and there of independent or semi-independent governments do not find a sufficient explanation in the ambitious hopes of aspirants for the throne. Sectional, national, or racial tendencies must be taken into consideration. We do not yet know when the separation of civil and military functions in the provinces took place, but it was the result of a gradual development, which can probably be traced farther back than the reign of Aurelian (p. 172). The following slight errors may be noted: p. 47, read *B. C. 197* for *B. C. 179*; p. 70, *Roman* for *Rome*; p. 78, *effectively* for *effectually*; and p. 125, *instrument against him* for *instrument against them*. The forms *Raetia*, *Dyrrachium*, and *Gaius* are preferable to those used in the text. Mr. Shuckburgh has prepared an index, a map, and a bibliography for the revised edition.

FRANK FROST ABBOTT.

The Quest for a Lost Race. By Thomas E. Pickett, M.D., LL.D. [Filson Club Publication No. 22.] (Louisville, John P. Morton and Company, 1907, pp. xxiii, 229.) This work was first printed, in connection with the Home-coming of Kentuckians at Louisville in 1906, in a leading Kentucky journal. It is reprinted now, as the twenty-second number of the *Filson Club Publications*, in a revised and expanded form. The paper centres about Du Chaillu's theory that the English-speaking people of today are of Scandinavian and Norman rather than of German origin. Dr. Pickett is not indeed a strenuous advocate of this theory; the tenor of his work is rather that of a semi-serious discussion intended only to divert the reader. An appendix contains an alphabetical series of Norse, Norman, and Anglo-Norman names copied from ancient records in England.

Dr. Joyce's larger *Social History of Ancient Ireland* appeared in 1904 and was discussed in the ninth volume of this REVIEW (p. 775). The book now in hand contains a briefer presentation of the same general material. By omitting nearly all references, and by closely restricting quotations from documents and discussion of disputed points, the author has reduced the original work to a third, or less than a third, of its bulk. But the abridgment follows the plan of the longer treatise and covers the same ground. Scholars who wish to make a critical study of the material, or to test the validity of the sources of information, will naturally consult the complete edition. General readers or elementary students, on the other hand, will find in the single smaller volume a good description of early Irish civilization as it is portrayed in the native literature or as traces of it have been preserved in productions of the ancient native arts. All phases of the life of the people, both public and private—government and laws, religion and education, the arts of war and peace—are included in the survey. The shorter work like the longer is freely illustrated with maps and drawings and excellent reproductions of many objects of artistic and archaeological interest.

Certain criticisms which were made with reference to the larger work hold true in equal measure of the abridgment, though they are perhaps less fairly urged against a popular production. There is, from the nature of the case, no advance in the comparative study of the institutions treated; and the critical analysis of sources is still less adequate than it was before. This latter fault may fairly be deplored in a book addressed to the lay reader, where the clearest possible distinction should be drawn between legendary matter and trustworthy history. It would have been easy, without sacrificing much space, to make the reader better aware of the unequal authority of the different sources followed by the author.

Exception might also be taken here and there to individual statements. The identification of *Bél* with the Phœnician *Baal* (p. 121) was questioned in the review of the earlier edition. The date of the *Liber Hymnorum* is certainly put too early on page 222. The total denial of human sacrifice in Ireland (p. 119) is rather too positive, though evidence for it is scanty. (Cf. Dr. Kuno Meyer in *Eriu*, II. 86.) But the multiplication of these objections is not worth while, and the errors (assuming them all to be such) do not greatly impair the value of the book as an account of early Irish life. If the description is a little idealized—and this idealization is somewhat more apparent in the simple and dogmatic narrative of the shorter work—the exaggeration may have its value in counteracting in the popular mind the traditional, and far more erroneous, impression of the savagery of the "wild Irish".

The Lombard Communes: A History of the Republics of North Italy. By W. F. Butler, M.A., Professor of Modern Languages, Queen's College, Cork. (New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1906, pp. 495.) This

is a welcome addition to the small number of books written in English concerning medieval municipal history. It gives a good general survey of the early relations of the cities of Northern Italy to the counts and bishops who ruled over them, the rise and development of the Lombard communes in the eleventh and twelfth centuries, their dissensions and leagues, their conflicts with the German emperors, and the rise of the tyrannies and the downfall of municipal liberty in the valley of the Po during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. If Professor Butler had devoted more attention to the growth of communal institutions, his book would be more valuable. For example, the third chapter, which deals with the rise of the communes, does not penetrate deeply into the origins of city government; nor do the later chapters give detailed information regarding the development of the civic constitutions or the position of the guilds in the evolution of the municipal polity. Moreover, in the early chapters too much reliance seems to be placed upon older writers, like Leo and Hegel, and the recent literature of the subject is inadequately presented to the reader. The author seems to share the opinion of an English local writer who regards foot-notes as "an aid to bewilderment". In fact, there are few references to authorities, primary or secondary. The book is not a work of research, based upon the original sources; but it is scholarly and well written. There is, indeed, no other book in English which covers the ground so satisfactorily.

Le Comté d'Anjou au XI^e Siècle, par Louis Halphen (Paris, Picard, 1906, pp. xxiv, 428.) Few periods of French history, perhaps, in recent years have been more minutely studied than that of the early Capetians. The seed sown by MM. Luchaire and Pfister has brought forth an hundredfold since 1884, the year of the appearance of the former's notable *Institutions Politiques de la France sous les Capétiens directs*. The point of application, however, has somewhat changed, and today the emphasis is upon local history. Yet the field is still vastly unexplored. M. Halphen modestly remarks that however imperfect his book may seem to be, it will not have been written in vain if it stimulates other scholars to make minute studies in the local history of France elsewhere.

The introduction consists of a careful survey and estimation of the sources and authorities of the period under consideration, in the course of which the work of Miss Norgate is somewhat severely judged. M. Halphen particularly objects to her treatment of territorial questions (p. 95) and her judgment of Fulk Rechin "comme un soldat sans courage et un prince sans esprit de suite" (p. 176).

The work is divided into two parts, the first treating of the territorial development of the county of Anjou and its early administrative organization; the second deals with the particular work of Geoffrey le Barbu and Fulk Rechin. The institutional history of Anjou, to the reviewer, seems to be far the most valuable portion of the volume. In this development, the church, especially the regular clergy, had a large

part (p. 81). It is not without significance that it coincides in time with the rising power of the Cluniac order, which came at the phenomenal hour when the church in northern Gaul was at its lowest point owing to the ravages of the Northmen and the invasion of the sanctuary by the power of feudalism (pp. 82 ff.). The new movement—M. Halphen calls it *rénovation*—was remarkable for the depth, grandeur, and permanence of the forces engaged; it was a veritable renaissance of its kind. Raoul Glaber, in allusion to the new structures rising up over France, like white samite in their freshly carved stone, says that it seemed to snow churches.

The process of institutional development in Anjou in the eleventh century was identical with that which characterizes the history of the Capetian monarchy from Robert the Pious to Louis VI. The Angevin counts intensively developed their power by waging relentless war upon the swarm of petty barons who infested the land. "Comme celle de Louis le Gros, leur vie ne fut qu' une longue lutte contre les barons; lutte non pas intermittente . . . mais une lutte sans relâche et poursuivie jusqu' à la victoire définitive" (p. 204). But as in the Ile-de-France in the eleventh century, so in Anjou, the counts were not so utterly devoid of forces in their favor (aside from the church) as is ordinarily supposed. One of the most valuable parts of M. Halphen's study is his treatment of local institutions. The persistence of Carolingian local forms, of course not in a complete, yet in a fragmentary way, is admirably established. The lamented Maitland has somewhere observed that lichen and moss will survive storms that fell the oak; in the present instance some of the humbler features of Carolingian institutional history are shown to have survived the forces that whelmed the *missi dominici* in ruin (pp. 107, 108). Six appendices and a catalogue of the acts of Fulk Nerra, Geoffrey Martel, Geoffrey le Barbu, and Fulk Rechin conclude the book, and form nearly one half its body. In the list of additions and corrections the date of the capitulary of Servais, erroneously given as 953 instead of 853 in the note on page 1, is not amended.

JAMES WESTFALL THOMPSON.

M. L. Halphen's *Étude sur les Chroniques des Comtes d'Anjou et des Seigneurs d'Amboise* is an exhaustive study of the relation between the *Gesta consulum Andegavensium*, the *Liber de compositione castri Ambasiae*, and the *Gesta Ambasiensium dominorum*. Mabille was the first scholar to make a serious study of these sources, in 1871. The present study is a fine example of synthetic criticism. M. Halphen shows that these three sources of Angevin history were not arbitrarily composed nor confused by copyists, but that they have an intimate association. The *Gesta Ambasiensium dominorum* was composed in part with the aid of the *Gesta consulum Andegavorum*; the author of the *Liber de compositione castri Ambasiae* adopted the preface of the *Gesta*. The result of this research is double. In the first place, the elements that

entered into each composition, and the authors of each are established; in the second place, the order of each of them is demonstrated.

J. W. T.

The Golden Sayings of the Blessed Brother Giles of Assisi. Newly translated and edited, together with a Sketch of his Life, by the Rev. Fr. Paschal Robinson, of the Order of Friars Minor. (Philadelphia, The Dolphin Press, 1907, pp. lxiii, 141.) In the Franciscan order there existed from an early date a school of asceticism remarkable at once for elevation of thought and vivacity of expression. Of this twofold characteristic, one of the best exemplifications is this collection of sayings, which is ranked by the Bollandists at the head of its class. Giles was of the first company of St. Francis and outlived him thirty-five years. To him, as a link between the first and second generations of Franciscans, many of the younger members of the order resorted for advice after the death of its founder, and Giles's replies to such inquiries are the genesis of this collection. Giles himself was unlettered, and the identity of the collector, or collectors, is unknown. The collection existed, in manuscript, as early as the thirteenth century, and it was first printed, in Latin, at Mainz in 1463. Notwithstanding the mention by Sbaralea of an English translation supposed to have been issued at Douai in 1633, the present volume appears to be the first English edition. The *Golden Sayings* themselves are of historical value as illustrating the spiritual side of early Franciscan teaching, an aspect hitherto inadequately recognized; and historians will appreciate especially the editor's scholarly introduction.

Select Statutes and Other Constitutional Documents Illustrative of the Reigns of Elizabeth and James I., edited by G. W. Prothero, Litt.D., Honorary Fellow of King's College. Third edition. (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1906, pp. cxxv, 490.) This standard and indispensable work now appears in a third edition. The changes are few. One statement in the introduction has been modified, and six documents have been added in the appendix. The pagination of the body of the book remains unchanged in the three editions.

None of the new material is here printed for the first time. Mr. Lingelbach has made us familiar with the Charter of the Merchant Adventurers, 1564. There is a Letter of Marque of the year 1585, with two accompanying papers, which throw light upon the half-piratical methods of reprisal in vogue among reputable governments during the Elizabethan age. The Minute Book of the Dedham Classis, 1582-1589, throws light upon the introduction of Presbyterianism into England. The striking similarity between these "conferences" and the "exercises" authorized in the diocese of Peterborough in 1571, three years before Queen Elizabeth suppressed "those vain prophecyings", makes clear how short the step would have been in those early years to complete Presbyterianism. The Commission for Depopulation, 1607, shows

the method of collecting statistics on the growth of enclosures and the decay of towns.

The value of this collection to the serious student of American history can hardly be over-estimated. It contains a rich treasure of concise and accurate information upon all phases of the structure of English society at the beginning of American settlement. Whether one wants a general idea of some important institution, or facts bearing upon some point of detail, there is no single volume for the period which compares with it in richness of content. With no great labor in piecing the fragments together, one can get a complete view of the essential features of the structure and organization of the English Church. By simple reference to the index one will find something short and illuminating upon such a subject as indentured servants, or the care of the poor. Though ecclesiastical doctrine does not fall strictly within its scope, I do not know where to find a better brief statement of the doctrines of the Independents than on page 223, or of early Puritan demands than on page 191.

The long introduction is not the least valuable part of the book. It offers a general view of such topics as the organization of Parliament, the relations of Parliament to the Crown, the arbitrary courts, the rise of Puritanism, penal laws against the Puritans and the Roman Catholics, the judiciary, the army, and the navy.

G. J.

De Republica Anglorum. A Discourse on the Commonwealth of England. By Sir Thomas Smith. Edited by L. Alston, Christ's College, with a preface by F. W. Maitland, LL.D., Downing Professor of the Laws of England. (Cambridge, University Press, 1906, pp. liii, 210.) This treatise is a famous work, and yet not accurately known. A Latin translation has been mistaken, even by scholars, for the original text. The present volume is a reprint of the first edition, published in 1583, eighteen years after the work was written and six years after the author's death. Smith was the first Regius Professor of civil law at Cambridge; and he was appointed secretary of state under Somerset in 1548, and again, under Elizabeth, in 1572. In scholarship, law, and religion, he was on the side of reform. In this treatise his breach with medievalism appears by his ignoring all connection between theology and politics. On the other hand, the editor maintains that Smith's position as a forerunner of the modern view of parliamentary, as against royal, supremacy, has been exaggerated, Mr. Alston's opinion being that Smith's oft quoted statement on that point is qualified distinctly in the succeeding sentences. In fact, to Smith, with his legal bias, the constitution of a commonwealth consists practically of its courts; and it is only as parts of the judicial system that the King and Parliament receive, in this treatise, attention. In addition to these and other points, Mr. Alston discusses the use made of each other's writings by Smith in this work and by Harrison in his *Description of England*; the balance

of evidence appears to verify Harrison's statement that the borrowing was mutual.

The Rise and Decline of the Netherlands. A Political and Economic History and a Study in Practical Statesmanship. By J. Ellis Barker. (New York, E. P. Dutton and Company; London, Smith Elder and Company, 1906, pp. xiv, 478.) This volume is a political pamphlet on a large scale rather than a serious exposition of political events. The purpose which induced Mr. Ellis Barker to consult over 2,000 works in Dutch, German, French, English, Italian, and Spanish, was to draw a lesson for Great Britain to profit by. As a preliminary step he sketches the story of the rise of the Netherland countships and duchies in the northern portion of the Austrian-Spanish realm, their revolt, the union of the seven confederated states, and their entrance into European politics as an important factor. In spite of his wealth of authorities, the conception of the actual train of events is not sound. It is hardly worth while to point out the many minor errors because, perhaps, they do not affect the truth of the general conclusion to which all the argument tends, namely, that the United Netherlands suffered material injury from the prevalence of sectional jealousy in her national councils.

Mr. Barker considers that Great Britain and her colonies to-day are in a similar position to that occupied by the United Netherlands and her distant possessions in the eighteenth century. From her own past, England has nothing to learn, but the history of her neighbor is full of information. Her danger signals may avert disaster if they be heeded in time. The author advocates a strong central government, a powerful military organization, and above all a subordination of commercial to state interests.

"The Dutch Oligarchs had allowed the huge economic fabric of the Netherlands to rest precariously upon a single pillar—foreign trade. That pillar rested on foreign soil. Foreign nations naturally took advantage of that position. They sawed through the pillar, brought down the economic edifice and divided among themselves the fragments of Dutch prosperity." This is the condition that Great Britain is urged to avoid. Her strength is not commensurate with her possessions as all national strength should be. Her strength has been dissipated in the pursuit of a policy profitable to the few only.

The volume closes with a fervent appeal to Great Britain to wrest herself from her state of chronic mis-government and to save her people from the sufferings that the shrinkage of a nation entails. The over-abundance of quotations, apt and inapt alike, are wearisome and weaken the argument which contains some wheat to a large proportion of chaff.

A reprint of Peacham's *Compleat Gentleman*, with an introduction by C. S. Gordon, has been issued in the "Tudor and Stuart Library" (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1906, pp. xl, 261.) Henry Peachman, the

son of a clergyman, sometime rector of Leverton in Lincolnshire, was born near St. Albans in 1576. As the tutor of the sons of the earl of Arundel and of others of the English nobility, he travelled considerably on the Continent and enjoyed, for a time, comparative prosperity, but in the years before and during the Civil War, Peacham was forgotten by influential friends and died, presumably in poverty, in 1644. The *Compleat Gentleman* was printed first in 1622, and appeared, during the next forty years, in various revised and enlarged editions. It is a record of the manners of the Cavalier gentry before the Civil War, and it enjoyed the esteem of the courtiers of the Restoration. Its Puritan counterpart was Braithwaite's *English Gentleman*. Peacham was a survival of the best of the Renaissance, who believed, with the courtiers of Elizabeth, in the gentleman born, and in learning as the fountain of the graces. The themes of his book range accordingly from nobility in general to geometry and music, and even to the humble art of fishing; and his avowed purpose in it was to rescue young gentlemen from the common education, which was, according to him, "to weare the best cloathes, eate, sleepe, drinke much, and know nothing"

A more recent issue of the same series is a reprint of Sir Fulke Greville's *Life of Sir Philip Sidney*, with an introduction and notes by Nowell Smith, late Fellow of New College (Clarendon Press, 1907, pp. xxxii, 279.) Greville was a kinsman of Sidney and Essex, and a favorite of Elizabeth, of whom he was a devoted adherent. His *Life of Sir Philip Sidney* was first published by an unknown editor in 1652. Although the work is the first authority for some well-known stories of Sidney, it is not a regular biography. Greville's primary object in the work was to dedicate his poems to his distinguished kinsman, who was long since dead. This dedication developed into a treatise, of which much the greater part consists of reflections on the political problems of Elizabeth's reign and Sidney's views concerning them, and on Elizabeth's methods of government.

The Shirburn Ballads, 1585-1616. Edited from the MS. by Andrew Clark, Honorary Fellow of Lincoln College. (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1907, pp. viii, 380.) The MS. from which the bulk of this volume is taken is preserved in the library of the Earl of Macclesfield at Shirburn Castle, Oxfordshire, and is a contemporary manuscript copy of Elizabethan and Jacobean ballads, which were originally printed in black-letter and issued in the perishable form of broadsides. The appendix of the volume contains some supplementary ballads from the Bodleian MS. Rawlinson poet. 185. While many of the ballads here printed are found—although frequently in the form of later exemplars—in the *Roxburghe Ballads* and the other great collections, yet a number appear to be unique specimens.

The editor deserves much praise for the pains he has taken to make this book serviceable to the student of Elizabethan social conditions.

In introductory notes based largely on the hitherto unsearched papers of the Essex borough of Malden, he cites facts which further illustrate the social questions referred to in the ballads, prove their historical accuracy, and "suggest that the incidents recorded in them were of everyday occurrence". Some of the ballads record historical events—the death of the Earl of Bedford in 1585; the Spanish sack of Calais, 1596; Essex's Irish campaign, 1599; Elizabeth's anniversary, 1600; the execution of Essex, the campaign in the Netherlands, and the Spanish invasion of Ireland, 1601; and the accession of James I., 1603. Other ballads allude to the grievances of the poor against the rich, including their loss of common rights; others censure the evil customs of the age, voicing the Puritan ideals of Sabbath observance, etc.; others refer to the trial and punishment of criminals; two contain the admonitions of a father and mother to their son, who is to be apprenticed to a weaver; while many pieces both grave and gay, although throwing no light on institutions or social conditions, yet have an interest to the historian as indicating the temper of the times.

Souvenirs et Fragments pour servir aux Mémoires de ma Vie et de mon Temps par le Marquis de Bouillé (Louis-Joseph-Amour) (1769–1812). Volume I. 1769–Mai 1792. Publiés pour la Société d'Histoire Contemporaine, par P. L. Kermaingant. (Paris, Alphonse Picard et Fils, 1906, pp. 511.) The editor of this volume has taken his task very lightly, confining his efforts chiefly to "seeing it through the press". The investigator who would use the text critically can look for little help from the editor. Information concerning the manuscript of the work, date of composition, and even essential details upon the life of the writer, must be grubbed out of the text, for the volume contains neither preface nor introduction.

The author of the *Souvenirs* was the son of the Marquis de Bouillé, who is known to fame in connection with the disastrous flight of Louis XVI. to Varennes. The son, also, had a part in that affair. Bouillé, the younger, was born in 1769 and died in 1850. An examination of the text shows that the writing of the *Souvenirs* could not have begun earlier than 1827 (Bouillé quotes, page 121, from a work published in that year); it was finished in August, 1828. It is possible that the writing did not begin before 1828. To attribute to a single year the inception and conclusion of the writing of this stout volume seems not unreasonable, if the manner of composition is taken into account. Although the book consists chiefly of the personal experiences of Bouillé, he did not depend wholly or even chiefly upon memory for his knowledge of the past. He had in his possession "des fragments, des notes, des observations", contemporary with the events described, letters written by himself and by others to him, and, finally, he had previously published a *Vie privée* of Henry of Prussia (1806) and an account of the flight of Louis XVI. (1823). These fragments he arranged chronologically and, to use Bouillé's own words, "Je les ai liés par quelques

détails sur ce qui me concerne". The *Mémoire sur l'affaire de Varennes* is reprinted in full (pp. 176-283), all passages of the original manuscript suppressed in 1823 being restored. At times the matter suppressed was only a phrase, at others it amounted to a page or more, and contained matter of considerable importance. For the most part, it consists of criticisms of Louis XVI. and of his brothers, or touches matters concerning them that it would not have been wise to publish in 1823. The publication of the complete text of the *Mémoire* would be a sufficient justification of the appearance of the *Souvenirs*.

For the student of the Revolution familiar with the printed sources of the period, the *Souvenirs* of Bouillé will not offer many revelations of first-rate importance, although the stray bits of information, the pen sketches of distinguished persons, the unpublished letters, his peculiar relations with the emigrant princes and with Gustavus III. (Bouillé was in Sweden at the time of the king's assassination), his very point of view are things that have their value for the investigator. On his return from Sweden after the king's death, Bouillé visited the king of Prussia and received a message for the princes at Cologne. The first volume closes with a vivid description of the frigid reception met with at the court of the emigrants, a reception so cold that it was only with the greatest difficulty that he delivered his message

FRED MORROW FLING.

Recollections of James Anthony Gardner, Commander R. N. (1775-1814). [Publications of the Navy Records Society, volume XXXI.] Edited by Sir R. Vesey Hamilton, G.C.B., Admiral, and John Knox Laughton, M.A., Litt.D. (Printed for the Navy Records Society, 1906, pp. xx, 287, 4.) This volume differs in many respects from most of those issued by the Navy Records Society. Of history, as commonly understood, it contains little. The author lived in a critical time, and shared in some stirring naval incidents, but his account of them is meagre; and the interest attaching to his *Recollections* is entirely personal and social. Of the crude life in the naval service in his time, the book is a telling picture. Gardner, himself the son of a commander in the navy, was born in 1770. He first shipped in the *Panther* in 1782; he quit the sea in 1802, and died in 1846. From 1802 to the peace in 1814, he held land appointments in the navy; and after sixteen years on half-pay as lieutenant, he was placed on the retired list with the rank of commander in 1830. His *Recollections* were written in 1836, and corrected slightly in later years. The present edition is from a manuscript in the possession of his grandsons.

Die Weltwirtschaft. Ein Jahr- und Lesebuch, unter Mitwirkung Zahlreicher Fachleute herausgegeben von Dr. Ernst von Halle, Professor an der Universität Berlin. I. Jahrgang, 1906; III. Teil. *Das Ausland*. (Leipzig und Berlin, B. G. Teubner, 1906, pp. 281.) A characteristic feature of this projected annual review of the world's in-

dustry is its judicious combination of statistics with textual comment and explanation. The review is by countries; and by reason of the difficulties inseparable from the inception of an enterprise, the reports from South America are, in this number, fragmentary, while those from Portugal, Central America, the West Indies, and parts of Africa, fail entirely. The review gains in variety and interest from the freedom allowed to each contributor in the method of marshalling his material and facts. The policy of the publication is to secure, as far as possible, reports on each country from its own citizens. For the United States Professor Emery, of New Haven, contributes, in the present volume, the general review, and the reports on economic policy, on the principal industries, and on export trade; the reports on agriculture, and on labor and capital are, respectively, by Professors Taylor and Commons, of the University of Wisconsin; while that on banking and exchange is by Professor Morton of Yale University. The report for the British Empire with the colonies, including a retrospect of earlier periods not given in the case of other countries, is contributed by Professor Hewins, of the Tariff Commission, London. No general summary of all countries is attempted in this volume.

A Conspectus of American Biography. Compiled by George Derby. (New York, James T. White and Company, 1906, pp. 752.) This volume, though half its pages are filled with other matter, is primarily the index volume to the *National Cyclopaedia of American Biography*. The "other matter" is of various sorts, though chiefly consisting of official lists. Besides extensive lists of officials of the Federal government during its history, there are such lists as these: governors, United States senators, and chief justices of the several states, presidents of American colleges and universities; also officials of a great variety of organizations. Indeed a glance at some of the pages would incline one to believe that no organization, convention, or conference had been omitted. A further examination, however, leads to the conclusion that there are sins of omission as well as of commission. Likewise in the list of pre-eminent Americans, there is some darkness surrounding the reason for inclusion and exclusion and classification. The selection of notable sayings and sentiments of famous Americans will strike many persons as being haphazard, particularly as regards the proportions of space allotted to the respective worthies. Yet the volume will be found useful for reference.

The volume of Professor Jameson's *Original Narratives of Early American History* (New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, pp. 411, 2 maps) devoted to the Spanish explorers in the southern portion of the United States, prior to 1543, is made up of the narrative of Cabeza de Vaca, the Gentleman of Elvas's account of De Soto's journey, and Castañeda's history of the Coronado expedition. The translations are those with which students have long been familiar, although care has

been taken to compare these with the original texts, resulting in the improvement of some passages, and the restoration, so far as this is now possible, of the native names to the form recorded by the actual explorers.

The Introduction and Notes to the De Soto narrative are by Mr. Theodore H. Lewis, and to the remainder of the volume by Mr. Frederick W. Hodge of the Bureau of American Ethnology. Mr. Hodge has been able to identify a considerable number of Indian localities which had puzzled earlier writers who have dealt with the journeyings of Cabeza de Vaca, while his frequent visits to the Southwest have given him a familiarity with the country traversed by Coronado's followers which long ago placed him in the position of authority regarding the route of that expedition. Mr. Lewis has also won a position of very nearly equal rank as a court of last resort in matters relating to the much less easily followed route of De Soto, by his contributions to the *Publications of the Mississippi Historical Society*. His notes to Professor Jameson's volume are a most useful summary of the results of his personal examination of a large part of the territory through which the inland discoverer of the Mississippi River must have wandered.

G. P. W.

Luis Gonzales Obregón has gathered together under the title *Los Precursores de la Independencia Mexicana en el Siglo XVI*. (Paris and Mexico, Bouret, 1906) various details and extracts from documents bearing upon the tendencies to separation from Spain evinced during the first half-century of the life of the colony of Mexico. On stray episode in connection therewith is the application of the "water-cure" to extract from one of Cortés's family a confession of participation in an alleged conspiracy to set up a separate government in Mexico. This work would be more valuable if these early symptoms of a desire for separation from Spain had been traced down to the actual revolts of the nineteenth century. Various essays (among them, one by Ferdinand Blumentritt) have been written upon the tendencies toward separation displayed from the first among the colonies of Spain in America, but the subject is one which lacks a comprehensive treatment.

José Luis Blasio, one of Emperor Maximilian's private secretaries, has written a gossipy account of his relations with Louis Napoleon's puppet and victim under the title *Maximiliano Intimo Memorias de un secretario particular*. (Paris and Mexico, Bouret, 1906.) Much of it is trivial, some passages violate good taste, but it presents on the whole a pleasing picture, with some new details of Maximilian's private life, also reproducing some little known letters bearing on events at the time of his execution.

The English author of a recently published biography, or rather panegyric, of General and President Díaz quoted considerably from what was alleged to be the "private diary" of Díaz kept during the

years of his military career, and opened for the exclusive benefit of this writer. The quotations were really from reminiscences of Díaz's military career related by him to one of his friends a score of years ago, and privately published by the latter. Their circulation has been limited, and the publication of extracts from them in this English biography seems to have inspired a reproduction in Spanish of selections from the reminiscences, together with what is termed "an essay in psychological history", viz., the anonymous author's rather prolix interpretations and interpolations, *Porfirio Díaz (Sept. 1830-Sept. 1865), Ensayo de Psicología Histórica*. (Paris and Mexico, Bouret, 1906.) We are given the hint that, for some reason or other, the reminiscences will probably never be made public in their entirety, at least in their original form. But the anonymous author partly promises to conclude the biography from the year 1865.

From Trail to Railway through the Appalachians, by Albert Perry Brigham, Professor of Geology in Colgate University (Boston, Ginn and Company, pp. 188) is an interesting, unpretentious effort to correlate, within a space suitable for youthful students, the geography and history of the eastern United States. The author, without underrating physiography, is of the opinion that geography in the schools should return somewhat to human interests. Beginning his narrative with Boston and the Berkshires, Professor Brigham passes in turn to the valleys of the Mohawk and Hudson, Delaware, Susquehanna, Ohio, and the Great Valley and mountains of Virginia and the South. With anecdotes and with illustrations, many of the features and much of the life, past and present, of these regions, are presented in a form suitable to the readers for whom the book is designed. The narrative avoids the precise divisions of a text-book. Roads and the westward movement are its main topics; and the geography is not taught formally, but is interwoven with the story.

In connection with the bi-centenary celebration of the birth of Franklin, Dr. Julius F. Sachse has issued *Benjamin Franklin as a Free Mason* (Philadelphia, 1906, pp. viii, 150). The work, compiled at the request of the Masonic Grand Master of Pennsylvania, is an exhaustive treatment of the Masonic side of Franklin's career. As early as 1734, Franklin was elected Grand Master of Pennsylvania. In addition to his activity in the lodges of America, he was interested also in those of England and, still more, in those of France. Franklin carefully retained all his French lodge notices and correspondence, but of the American and English, next to none can be found.

Journals of the House of Burgesses of Virginia, 1766-1769. Edited by John Pendleton Kennedy. (Richmond, 1906, pp. xlv, 372.) Proceeding backward from the Revolution, the librarian of the Virginia State Library brings out the third volume of his handsome series of the journals of the Burgesses. He seems to count it as embracing the journals of five sessions; but as his phrases are obscure and in part

erroneous, it may be well to set forth the exact nature of the sittings of 1766-1769. A new House convened November 6, 1766, and sat until December 16, when it adjourned to March 12, 1767. On that date it re-convened, and sat till April 11, when it was prorogued. Since the interval in the winter had been due to adjournment and not to prorogation, all this constituted but one session. The second session of this assembly lasted from March 31 to April 16, 1768. It was then prorogued, and subsequently dissolved. This ended that assembly. A new House of Burgesses was elected in November, 1768, and sat from May 8 to May 17, 1769, when it was dissolved by Lord Botetourt. This, which Mr. Kennedy calls "the first session of the Assembly of 1769", was more properly the sole session of the first assembly of that year. What he calls "the second session of 1769" was the first part of the first session of a fresh assembly, November 7-December 21, 1769, for on the last-named day it adjourned, without being prorogued, till May 21, 1770, when it resumed its session, of the second part of which Mr. Kennedy gives the journal in another volume. If the editor had more completely grasped these distinctions, he would have made better work of his lists of members.

In these three sessions and a half, the Burgesses carried on some of their most important contests and discussions. What with the external conflicts aroused by the British revenue acts and the internal conflicts brought on by the defalcation of Speaker Robinson and the separation of the offices of speaker and treasurer, there was no lack of contentious matter for the training of young statesmen for an approaching revolution. Of these struggles, and of those over the Indian boundary line, with the Six Nations and the Cherokees, the editor gives an account in his introduction. It is not always clear and well written, but it embraces a number of highly interesting documents, some of which, we believe, have not before been published. It would have been instructive if we might have had a firmer treatment of the case of Speaker Robinson. In later times Jefferson and Edmund Randolph and the biographers of Henry and Lee seem to have read into the matter a legend of party contest foreign to ante-Stamp-Act Virginia. An agricultural state without violent divergences of interest will often present few traces of political party. Mr. Bryce, in his *Impressions of South Africa*, pointed out this fact in the case of the Orange Free State, and that its natural tendency is to throw power into the hands of the presiding officer of the popular assembly. This seems to be the explanation of Speaker Robinson, when coupled with the fact that he was also treasurer of the province.

Journals of the Continental Congress, 1774-1789. Edited by Worthington C. Ford. Volume VII., 1777, January 1-May 21. (Washington, Government Printing Office, 1907, pp. 374.) In Mr. Ford's seventh volume the most important matters are those connected with the Articles of Confederation and with finance. The latter is illustrated

by many entries relating to the bills of credit of the Continental Congress and the states, loans, lotteries and prices. The conclusion of the former matter is not to be had till the journals for November appear, but its progress is shown by many entries, among the most interesting of which are the amendments presented by Thomas Burke of North Carolina, May 5. Portions of Burke's abstracts of the debates, from the *North Carolina Records* and from manuscript, are printed in the foot-notes to the records of certain days.

Naval Records of the American Revolution, 1775-1788. Prepared from the Originals in the Library of Congress by Charles Henry Lincoln, of the Division of Manuscripts. (Washington, Government Printing Office, 1906, pp. 549.) No one should suppose that the United States government possesses, indeed no one should suppose that there anywhere exists, any such body of records of the maritime warfare of the Revolution as it possesses for the warfare on land. The latter was waged in a continuous series of campaigns, each of which, however ragged in execution, had some degree of unity in plan and course. Not so the naval warfare. The efforts to establish a United States navy were unsuccessful. In view of the overwhelming sea-power of Great Britain, not only could there be no fleet-action, but before long it became apparent that individual American public vessels had but a very limited scope, and probably a brief career before them. Maritime endeavor was maintained on a large scale, but it was almost altogether confined to privateering, rich in profits, but not prolific of permanent historical record. The Library of Congress therefore, while it possesses the letter-book of the Marine Committee and its successors, the reports of various committees on naval subjects, and not a few interesting naval letters, confesses to having but a fragmentary body of material. More than half of the present volume is taken up with notes of the bonds of letters of marque, catalogued to be sure in such a manner as to bring out with extreme care and skill all the data they contain, but not capable of illuminating naval history beyond a certain degree. The other papers calendared are of more public importance, but must be supplemented by the John Paul Jones Papers, which Mr. Lincoln has already calendared in the same faithful and intelligent manner, and by the papers of Robert Morris and other uncalendared parts of the library's material. The mode of calendaring and the full index of names make the volume a guide to the careers of individuals as well as to the raw material of the naval history of the Revolution.

The Library of Congress has also undertaken the great task of calendaring the Washington Papers, *Calendar of the Correspondence of George Washington, Commander in Chief of the Continental Army, with the Continental Congress*, prepared from the Original Manuscripts in the Library of Congress by John C. Fitzpatrick, Division of Manuscripts (Washington, Government Printing Office, 1906, pp. 741). When the Library published its *Calendar of Washington Manuscripts*, in 1901,

it had but a small collection, the great mass of his papers being then still in the custody of the Department of State. Now that nearly the whole is in the Library of Congress, a systematic attempt to make the most important portions available has been undertaken. Naturally a beginning was made with the most important of all, the correspondence of the General with the Congress from 1775 to 1783. This has been calendared in a chronological order, with a full alphabetical index, the whole, so far as a reader can judge, exceedingly well executed. The material is brought together from the various series of the Washington Papers, the Papers of the Continental Congress, and the Robert Morris Papers. There is a prefatory account of the manuscripts, a useful list of aides-de-camp and secretaries, and a series of facsimiles of their handwritings as seen in drafts among the papers calendared.

Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society, seventh series, volume VI. (Boston, 1907, pp. xv, 472.) This is the second and concluding volume of the Bowdoin and Temple Papers, of which the first was published by the society in 1897. The manuscripts are a portion of the Winthrop Papers. The first volume ended with 1782, the present extends from 1783 to 1812, when the younger James Bowdoin died. The close relation existing between the Bowdoin family in Massachusetts and the Temple family in England brings into the first part of the volume many interesting letters illustrating the relations between the two countries in the years immediately after the peace, when the elder James Bowdoin was still living. But the best letters of this part are those which relate to the insurrection of Daniel Shays, which occurred while he was governor. The latter half of the volume is mostly occupied with the diplomatic career of the younger Bowdoin. Early in Jefferson's administration he suggested to Dearborn who, as the letters show, owed him money, that he should be appointed to London, as successor to Rufus King. He was appointed to Madrid. His health was not sufficient to enable him to go to Washington for his instructions, nor to go farther into Spain than Santander. He retired to Paris, where he remained more than two years, being joined in an unhappy union with Armstrong in the vain endeavor to obtain the Floridas from Spain through the aid of France. His own letters, made needlessly hard to read by the printing of *y^e* instead of "the", reveal no considerable diplomatic or political talents; but there is interesting matter in the letters of his correspondents.

El Clero de Mexico y la Guerra de Independencia. [Documentos Inéditos ó Muy Raros para la Historia de Mexico, publicados por Genaro García, Tomo IX.] (Mexico, 1906, pp. 272.) This volume contains about seventy-five documents emanating from or relating to the clergy of Mexico during the period between September 24, 1810, and September 1, 1811. The greater portion of them are printed from originals now in the Museo Nacional but formerly in the archives of the archbishopric of Mexico. None of these, it seems, have hitherto been

printed, and the volume is therefore a welcome addition to the available material on the period.

All ranks of the clergy are represented, over thirty documents coming from the parish curates. Almost without exception the documents exhibit the hostility of their authors, whether higher or lower clergy, toward the revolution then in progress. Remarkable among them is an emphatic pledge of loyalty to the Spanish government taken on October 27, 1810, by 289 ecclesiastics of the archbishopric of Puebla in a body. However, we should hardly be justified in accepting merely on the basis of this small collection of selected documents the editor's prefatory assertion that the lower clergy, "with rare exceptions", bitterly opposed the revolution. Viewed in the abstract, it would be strange if such leaders as Hidalgo, Morelos, Matamoros, Cos, Mercado, and Salazar had not a considerable following in their own class. Nor, if space were available, would it be difficult to present from documentary evidence strong indications that they had such a following. It must be remembered, too, that there were curate and friar insurgent leaders besides these more notable ones. From a careful examination of the *Colección de Documentos para la Historia de la Guerra de Independencia, de 1808 á 1821*, edited by J. E. Hernandez y Davalos, it may be seen that, within the period in question, the "loyal" clergy noted and deprecated the presence of numerous brethren among the Independents. In these documents the clergy are reported as bearing arms, encouraging the insurgents, burning edicts directed against Hidalgo, and taking part in the revolutionary local governments. A number of ecclesiastics were imprisoned in the Franciscan convent at Querétaro for complicity in the revolution; when Hidalgo's cause was waning, not a few clergy took advantage of the pardon offered by the viceroy; among the handful of men captured and taken to Chihuahua with Hidalgo were ten clergy; and in the list of suspects gathered from Hidalgo's examination there Salcedo included a number of others. And thus the citation of such indications might be extended to some length. (See Hernandez y Davalos, I. 12, 48, 74, 75, 98, 100, 105, 106, 108, 109, 111, 114, 198, 200, 216, 227, 236, 344, 346, 348, 379, 382; II. 65, 68, 70, 76, 77, 92, 93, 94, 127, 128; III. 232, 234, 235, 258, 403, 410.)

Yet, although it seems too strong to say that the insurgent curate was a rare exception, it is probably true that a large majority of the lower clergy opposed the revolution in this first stage. Señor García's volume, therefore, will be a valuable corrective to the somewhat prevalent idea that the lower, as distinguished from the higher, clergy, were quite uniformly supporters of the cause. Incidentally, the documents throw light upon numerous other phases of the revolution besides the part played in it by the clergy.

The brief editorial notes are confined mainly to geographical data.

Letters from Port Royal Written at the Time of the Civil War.
Edited by Edith Ware Pearson. (Boston, W. B. Clarke Company,

1906, pp. ix, 345.) This correspondence illustrates at first hand the Port Royal experiment with negro labor in the first stages of freedom. Port Royal, in ante-bellum days, was the name only of the island on which Beaufort is situated, but during the war it was applied, in the north, to the entire Sea Island district of South Carolina. When the Federal forces occupied this district in November, 1861, twenty-seven plantations, with their slaves, were abandoned precipitately by the planters. The writers of these letters were some half-dozen of the sixty-four volunteers from the North who were commissioned by the Federal government to take charge of the ownerless blacks. Under the supervision of these instructors, by the close of the summer of 1862, three thousand eight hundred negroes were at steady work on fifteen thousand acres of land. Many of the letters here printed are from one prominent among these instructors, Edward S. Philbrick, of Brookline, Massachusetts, who died in 1889. During the war, criticism was directed against him freely in the North for his formation of a company to purchase from the Federal government some of the abandoned plantations and for his employment of negroes on these estates. These letters present his side of the case and illustrate generally, amongst other matters, the local features of the government's disposition of these lands. The letters record, in the main, not matters political or military, but the daily experiences of the writers as housekeepers, teachers, superintendents of labor, and landowners. A few of the letters fall in the years 1866, 1867, and 1868; but the correspondence, which opens in February, 1862, closes practically in December, 1865.

The Tariff and the Trusts. By Franklin Pierce. (New York and London, Macmillan Company, 1907, pp. ix, 387.) This is a lively and forcible denunciation of the present tariff system of the United States. The vocabulary of polite malediction has been put to good service. In the author's opinion the Dingley tariff is an iniquity full of flagrant wrong; in a spirit of ardent patriotism, he endeavors to arouse his readers to an adequate sense of the grievous evils which burden the people. As the title indicates, the author finds in the tariff the chief cause for the oppression of corporate monopoly. It is here that the logic is weak; the analysis of the inconsistencies of the tariff is keen, and for the most part justified, but little evidence is given of the causal relation between the tariff and the great trusts which defy competition. Those who believe that trusts are fostered by many forms of privilege beside that gained through excessive taxation, will yet have to be convinced of the accuracy of the author's sweeping generalizations. There is an indiscriminating use of historical illustration, and by far too much weight is given to the influence of the tariff. The chapter on the tariff and public virtue is a vicious example of the practice of gathering together a few isolated cases of corruption and framing a general indictment. There is no institution in human society which can successfully withstand such a method of attack. In view, however, of the evils of the

present tariff system, the excessive ardor of the author is pardonable, and even the most stalwart supporters of the present system of protection ought to be awakened to new reflection by an examination of the work. Many of the illustrations are fresh, and the matter is always freshly put; successive chapters deal with the relation of the tariff to shipping, to manufactures, to laborers, and to farmers. Chapter VIII., pages 248-296, is the only one which deals strictly with American history, and for this the author relies largely upon Taussig.

D. R. D.

Publications of the Arkansas Historical Association, edited by John Hugh Reynolds, Secretary. Volume I. (Fayetteville, Arkansas, 1906, pp. 509.) In 1905 the legislature of Arkansas authorized the appointment of a History Commission to prepare a report on "all extant sources of information concerning the history of Arkansas", and to make recommendations as to a permanent provision for the historical interests of the state. The present volume contains the report contemplated in the act, together with a group of historical papers. After a brief sketch of the present condition of historical work in the state, and a summary of "what other states have done for their history", the report proceeds to set forth an account of the materials in foreign, federal and state offices outside of Arkansas, and of the materials within the state. Of this account, the latter part is the more important and the more adequate, and constitutes an excellent preliminary survey of the public records of the state. Following the description of material in the state and county offices is a report on the municipal archives, unfortunately incomplete owing to the failure of officials to respond to the repeated inquiries of the commission. The report of material in private hands is especially elaborate. Here is collected all available information concerning the papers of eminent citizens of the state, the collections of libraries, collectors and writers, and the files of newspapers. Finally should be noted chapters on aboriginal and Indian remains, battlefields, and historic homes, which conclude the report of the commission and Book I. of the volume. It is a most hopeful sign that in preparing to advance the historical interests of the state, Arkansas has followed the method pursued in Alabama and Mississippi of first making a systematic survey of the historical situation in the state, both as regards activities and material.

Book II. is composed of various papers, including an account of early Arkansas newspapers, a list of general and field officers of Arkansas Confederate and state troops, and the letters of territorial Governor Izard, 1825-1827, mainly to the Secretary of War, respecting Indian affairs, printed from a recently discovered letter-book.

The Review of Historical Publications relating to Canada for the year 1906 (Toronto, Morang and Company, 1907, pp. xi, 225) follows the same lines and is of the same exhaustiveness as its predecessors. It is published in the series of *University of Toronto Studies*, the editors

being, as heretofore, Professor G. M. Wrong of the chair of history, and Mr. H. H. Langton, librarian, in that institution. This volume is the eleventh year of the *Review*. In its production the burden of the work has fallen, as in previous years, upon the editors. They have sought, however, where available, the co-operation of other scholars both within the Dominion and without. Of contributors from the United States, Professor Chamberlain of Clark University has supplied the entire section on archaeology, ethnology, and folk-lore, and Professor Ganong of Smith College the reviews of several works on the voyages of Cartier and Champlain. Lesueur's *Count Frontenac* is discussed by Professor Henry Lorin of Bordeaux, himself the author of an excellent work on the same theme; and the review of Siegfried's interesting French study of the two races of Canada is by the Beit lecturer in colonial history in the University of Oxford, Mr. W. L. Grant.

Los Pastores. A Mexican Play of the Nativity. Memoirs of the American Folk-Lore Society, volume IX. Translation, Introduction, and Notes by M. R. Cole. (Boston and New York, Houghton, Mifflin, and Company.) The body of this work consists of the text and translation of a Spanish miracle play, which in 1891 Captain John G. Bourke saw performed at Rio Grande City, Texas, and two years later at San Antonio, Texas. The play is of interest as a survival on American soil of a form of drama which we usually associate with Europe in the Middle Ages.

The subject-matter, mostly the conversation of the shepherds on their way to Bethlehem and at the adoration of the Babe, is of very uneven literary merit and contains frequent inconsistencies, and an unexpected amount of humor. Appendices include a synopsis of a version different from that of the main text, but also performed at San Antonio as well as at Puebla, Mexico; the Spanish text of a third version played by sheep-herders in the sheep-raising district of San Rafael, New Mexico; and parallel scenes from two *autos* of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries respectively. The introduction, notes, music of the songs, and photographs of the actors in costume add much to the value of the work.

The origin of the play is unknown, but there is reason to believe that it was "an early adaptation, made by [Mexican] priests, from certain Spanish dramas which were popular at the time". The editor points out that "the Spanish ancestors of the modern Mexicans were peculiarly fond of sacred drama", and that from the earliest times Mexican priests and missionaries used this form of theatrical performance as a means of religious propaganda.

The translated text with the music and lantern-slide illustrations was presented at a meeting of the Boston Branch of the American Folk-Lore Society in 1902.

Apuntes de Libros y Folletos Impresos en España y el Extranjero que tratan expresamente de Cuba desde Principios del Siglo XVII hasta

1812 y de las Disposiciones de Gobierno Impresas en la Habana desde 1753 hasta 1800. Por Luis M. Pérez, A.M. (Havana, the author, 1907, pp. xv, 62, 16, vii.) This unpretending but learned pamphlet lists with true bibliographical care some 214 imprints relating to Cuban History, nearly all of which the compiler has seen in the archives of Santiago de Cuba and Havana, the Library of Congress in Washington, the New York Public Library, or that of the Sociedad Económica in Havana. The contents fall into two main sections, the one dealing with books and pamphlets on Cuba printed in Spain or in foreign countries, the other with official prints—documents, broadsides, etc. The compiler rightly emphasizes in his introduction the importance of these governmental publications for all who attempt to construct Cuban history on a solid basis. Appendices present, for similar reasons, titles of publications of the Real Sociedad Patriótica, 1792–1799, and of the Real Consulado, 1795–1800. In the introduction are several interesting paragraphs regarding Cuban bibliography.

Messrs. Ginn and Company have reprinted in two volumes (pp. 388, 438) the well-known *General History* of Professor Philip Van Ness Myers. The volumes are entitled respectively a *Short History of Ancient Times* and a *Short History of Mediaeval and Modern Times*; and they are designed for separate use as text-books in colleges and high schools. They comprise the revised text of the *General History*, with merely such changes in a few matters of detail as were necessary in order to make independent of each other the two divisions of the former book. Each volume contains an index.